GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE
LOK SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO:32
ANSWERED ON:26.04.2016
e-Waste
Simha Shri Prathap

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has become a destination for dumping of e-waste generated in developed countries;
(b) if so, the quantum of e-waste imported into the country during each of the last three years and the current year, country-wise;
(c) whether India has adequate facilities for treatment of the imported e-waste, if so, the details thereof and if not, the manner in which the e-waste is treated;
(d) whether any study has been conducted to ascertain the harmful effects of e- waste on environment, if so, the details and findings thereof; and
(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure better management of e-waste in the country?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

(SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR)

(a) to (e): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

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Statement referred to in reply to Parts (a) to (e) of the Lok Sabha Starred Question No 32 for answer on 26th April, 2016 regarding "e-Waste" raised by SHRI PRATHAP SIMHA:

(a) No Madam.

(b) Does not arise in view of answer at (a) above.

(c) The e-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 and e-waste (Management) Rules, 2016 provide for a system of granting authorization and registration of environmentally sound dismantling and recycling facilities of e- waste. Presently one hundred and forty eight (148) dismantling and recycling facilities are authorized. The cumulative capacity of these authorized dismantlers and recyclers is 455059 Tonne per annum. CPCB in the year 2005 estimated 8 Lakh MT of e-waste generation in the country.

(d) Ministry has not carried out any study to ascertain the harmful effects of e-waste on environment and health. However, e-waste contains hazardous substances such as Lead, Cadmium, Mercury, Chromium VI, Polybrominated biphenyls and Polybrominated diphenyl ethers in their components, which may cause risk to health and environment if not managed in environmentally sound manner.

(e) The Ministry has comprehensively revised e-waste Rules, 2011 and notified E-Waste (Management) Rules in March, 2016 for effective and environmentally sound management of e-waste.

The salient features of e-waste (Management) Rules, 2016 are as follows:

(i) Restructured Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) which has now been elaborated in terms of implementation procedure.
(ii) The procedure simplification has been introduced, wherein EPR Authorization for Producers is now being made CPCB's responsibility to ensure pan India implementation.
(iii) Simplification in registration/ authorization for dismantling and recycling through one system i.e. Authorization instead of both registration and authorisation is now introduced.

(iv) Authorization is not required for Collection centers which shall now be Producers responsibility with collection mechanism approach.
(v) The target based approach with introduction of more flexibility for implementation of Extended Producer Responsibly (EPR) has been introduced and phase wise target has been fixed for ease of compliance of the EPR by the Producers.
(vi) Applicability of the Rules is now being extended to components, consumables and spare parts of EEE which makes the product operational.
(vii) Compact Fluorescent Lamp (CFL) and other mercury containing lamp are brought under the purview of rules.
(viii) Stakeholders to be covered under the rules are being expanded to manufacturer, dealer, refurbisher and e-retailer to address leakage of e-waste to informal sector at any stage of the chain.
(ix) Option has been given for setting up of Producers Responsibility Organization (PRO), e-waste exchange, Deposit Refund Scheme as additional channel for implementation of EPR by Producers to ensure efficient channelization of e-waste.
(x) Bulk Consumer is being redefined in terms of turnover and the number of employees and they need to file annual returns now.
(xi) The roles of the State Government has been also introduced in the Rules in order to ensure safety, health and skill development of the workers involved in the dismantling and recycling operations.

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